REGISTERED No. 75—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,727.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 } Including / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Tuticorin	23
,, Ratnagherry	16	,, Colombo	24
,, Vingorla	16	,, Galle	25
,, Goa	17	,, Negapatam	28
,, Carwar	17	,, Madras	30
,, Mangalore	18		Dec.
,, Cannanore	19	,, Coconada	2
,, Tellicherry	19	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	20	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore	20	,, Cossimbore	4
,, Cochin	21	,, False Point	5
,, Allepy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, JASKEAY, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BHARRIN, ROWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hargreaves, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Nov. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSREH	26
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Fao	26
,, Guadur	12	,, Kuweit	27
,, Muscat	14	,, Bushire	28
,, Bunder Abbas	16		Dec.
,, Lingah	17	,, Lingah	3
,, Bahrein	19	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bushire	20	,, Muscat	7
,, Fao	22	,, Guadur	9
,, Mahomerah	23	,, Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hargreaves, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 853 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-0
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th October 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. STRATHCLYDE, arrived from GLASGOW and LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to ENTER INWARD FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the BUNDERS.

No Claim for Short Delivery, Breakage, &c., will be entertained under any circumstance after the departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Pearson.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the Public that he has been appointed by the Proprietors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., fancy that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a hundred means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; extensively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,648 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will Leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

LOMBARDY	2,723 Tons,	November 8th,	to Bombay.
BOKHARA	2,933 Tons,	,, 13th,	to Bombay.
POONAH	2,172 Tons,	,, 20th,	to Calcutta.
HYDASPES	2,984 Tons,	,, 27th,	to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCKLAND HOTEL

(Opposite the Byculla Railway Station.)

FOR PRIVATE SALE, OR BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Proprietor, in returning his best and warmest thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very great support extended to him for the last 15 years, regrets to announce that through continuous ill-health, and at the repeated and urgent advice of his medical man, he is now compelled to offer his business for sale together with the unexpired portion of the lease of the house on the terms therein stated. The position of the Hotel commands itself, the spacious grounds are unequalled by any similar institution in Bombay, and the completeness of the fittings, &c., is all that can be desired; it has besides two of the best Billiard Tables in the place.

Intending Purchaser can obtain all information either from the Proprietor at the Hotel, or of Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., the Auctioneers.

The business will be put up to the highest bidder at the premises on the 15th November 1873, unless previously disposed of, at 4 p.m.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a building or shed, erected in the compound of the Bungalow No 26, situate at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by Mr. Oosman Allarackia, the less holder, to sell by public auction, on the premises, the building or shed without story, erected and standing in the compound of the bungalow No. 26, situate, lying, and being at Bellasis Road, Byculla, on the piece or parcel of ta-enclosed land or ground, bounded on the east by the property of Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy, on the west by the Byculla and Bellasis Junction Road, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the public road, called the Bellasis Road.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1st. The purchaser shall pay immediately after the sale, a deposit of rupees twenty-five per cent. in part of the purchase money, and shall sign an agreement for payment of the remainder, and to clear and remove the said building or shed within fifteen days from the date of sale.

2nd. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the above condition his deposit shall be forfeited, and he shall have to pay to the vendor, at the rate of Rs. (50) fifty per day from the day when the said building or erection ought to be removed until the 31st day of December 1873, when the term of lease for the said building expires.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 13, Apollo Street.

An invoice of leather trunks, portmanteaus, bags of sizes, rolls of waxed window screens, Brussels carpet, rai way rugs leather cushions, table cloths, gold and silver stars, foil sponges, braid, pearl crisped brilliant, millerets double crisped spercet band lanterns, boxes of ladies' bonnet flowers, bread baskets, double head se at, bottles, gunsel pile fast steel steps, bolsters, bed screws, chest locks, boxes of scented honey soap, counterpanes, table covers, remnant pieces of corduroy, quilted cloth, Cashmere shirts, coats, waist coats, trousers, bathing towels, chilinder and gentlemen's socks and stockings, silver bracelets, bangles, thimbles, strap leather gold double faced pocket watch, by Webb, boxes Brandy, blackwood carved furniture, such as blackwood circular dining tables, chiffoniers, sideboards, double camp cots, screens, hat stands, round tea-pays, Baba cots, conversation and half-back benches, American fol ing an easy chairs, dozens of saws, clothes presses, ice boxes, China cabinets, sets of China trunks, China and coir mattings, &c.

Also, a quantity of coloured and grey pieces, consisting of grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintzes, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones.

Three handsome new Boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built, nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new Circular front English-built Brougham, independent for one or pair, by John Lyon, Liverpool.

Also,

A first-class new light office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Windower, Long Acre, London.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light boat-shaped small four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, Buggy and Carriage Harnesses, double-stitched and neat with round reins.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 7th November 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of most Valuable Land Property at Sett Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th day of November 1873, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar, Esq., and on his and other partner's account the following valuable landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated at Sett Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 76, containing by admeasurement 994 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Land Mortgage Bank, on the west by Sett Cowasjee Patel Street, on the south by the property occupied by Mr. H. Ruttonjee Romanjee Rann, and on the north by the Cow-ojee Patell's Well.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1873.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Letters to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's home-hold without fear of consequences, we can recommend the Family Herald. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merries or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE 6TH BRIGADE R.A. COLOURED OPERA TROUPE

WILL GIVE ONE OF THEIR POPULAR

ENTERTAINMENTS,

AT THE ABOVEMENTIONED PLACE.

HALF THE PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE TOWN BAND FUND.

ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 2.
Back Seats	,, 1.

Performance to commence at 6 o'clock sharp.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE SEE PROGRAMME.

Seats can be secured, and a plan of the Hall may be seen, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BREslauer & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	...Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	...	... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	...	... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Rudesheimer	...	... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Marcobrunner	...	... ,, 30 ,, ,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Francs	...	... ,, 14 ,, ,,
Vray Canon	...	... ,, 15-8 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	...	... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	...	... ,, 28 ,, ,,
VERMOUTH—	...	... ,, 9 ,, ,,
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	...	... ,, 6 ,, ,,
CROICE ITALIAN WINES—		
Barbera Amoro Seco	...	... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Barolo	...	... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Nebiolo	...	... ,, 12 ,, ,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	...	... ,, 18 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	...	... ,, 18 ,, ,,

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand ... ... ,, 3 per Bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

The Parisians; by Sir E. B. Lytton. Vol. 1	Rs. 3 12
Ancient Classics for English Readers. "*Lucian*"	1 8
Huskin's Electric Testing of Telegraph Cables	3 0
The Atlantic to the Pacific, What to see and how	3 12
Ditto ditto ditto Annual, 1874	3 12
Lytton's Alice—Knebworth Edn	2 4
Grant's Law of Banking. New Edn	17 8
Pirrie's Surgery. *3rd Edition*	17 8
Black Ivory: a Tale of Adventures among Slavers	3 4
Lyrics of Ancient Palestine	5 0
Little Camp, or Eagle Hill; by author of Wide Wide World.	2 4
John Foster's Essays	3 12
Official History of Franco-German War. Part 3	3 4
Spon's Dictionary of Engineering, Division 7	8 8
Booth's Epigrams, Ancient and Modern	3 12
Spon's Work-shop Receipts for Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Scientific Amateurs	3 4
Erasmus Wilson's Lectures on Dermatology	6 12
Dictionnaire de l'Argot Parisien	4 12
Only a Butterfly; by G. M. Craik	6 12
Sound and Music—the Physical Constitution of Musical Sounds and Harmony	5 8
Burton's History of Scotland. Vol. 3. Small Edn	4 12
Leaves of Grass; by Walt Whitman	5 12
Knolly's Dictionary of Military Terms	1 4
Bannatyne's Guide to Examinations for Sub-Lieutenants and N. C. Officers	4 8
L'land's Egyptian Sketch Book	4 12
Liveing on Elephantiasis Græcorum, or Leprosy	3 0
Blackburn's Hartz Mountains, 40 illustrations	7 8
Posthumous Works of Napoleon III. in Exile	8 12
Norman Lockyer, on the Spectroscope and its applications	2 4
Richards on Wood Working Machines and Factories	3 4
Premiums paid to Experience—Incidents in my business life	3 12
Rogers' Specifiati ns for Practical Architecture	9 8
Reports of the Committee on Electrical Standards	5 12
Dieulafoy, on the Pneumatic Aspiration of Morbid Fluids in relation to abscess of the Liver, &c	7 12
Rampton Lectures, 1872. The Permanence of Christianity	7 8
Burgh, on Modern Marine Compound Engines	11 4
Jenkin on Electri ity and Magnetism	2 4
Thorpe on Quantitative Chemical Analysis	2 4
Regulations and Orders for the Bengal Army	5 8
Pereira's Selectate Prescripits. New Edition	3 4
Nystrom's Pocket Book of Mechanics. New Edition	11 4
Leishman's Midwifery	15 12
Paton on Freemasonry	6 12
Guersant on the Surgical Diseases of Infants and Children.	7 12
Sheppard's Lectures on Medicine, in its Medical, Legal, and Social Aspects	4 4
Devey's Comparative Estimate of Modern English Poets	6 12
Lockhart's Spanish Ballads and South y's Cid, 1 vol	1 4
Report on Cauotchouc and the possibility of its Production in India	2 4
Addison's Law of Torts. New Edition	21 12
Fayrer's Clinical and Pathological Observations in India	12 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders entrusted to them will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand are enumerated below, which they may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bunding Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, reduces the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium, Chloral, and Morphine at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and to J. T. Davenport, the following important information to the effect that the remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX. OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Overland Trunks, best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	27 30 31 36	23 0 25 0 28 0 31 0	25 0 28 0 31 0 35 0
Extra Quality, best Drill Canvas, very strong, stout-bound Edges. The best Trunk procurable	27 30 31 36	28 0 31 0 34 0	32 0 35 0 38 0
Trays, fitting the above, can be had at each		3 0	3 8
Ladies' Overland Trunks, fitted with Tray, upper Compartment and Moveable Millinary Division, very strong	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 51 0
Cabin Bags, best Japanned Canvas, opening full space at top, with Linen Tray, very compact and strong	24 26	37 0 40 0	41 0 45 0
Railway Companions, to fit Under-Seat, wide and flat, best Brown Leather Shirt Case and Morocco Pocket. A very durable and useful article	18 20 22 24	20 0 24 0 25 0 26 0	23 0 27 0 29 0 30 0
Railway Portmanteaux fitted as above, best Japanned Canvas, Brass Tumbler Lock	16 18 20 22	12 8 14 8 16 8 18 8	14 0 16 0 18 8 21 0
Best Drill Canvas, extra strong, fitted with extra pair Luggage Straps, and Lever Lock	24 26	28 0 31 0	32 0 35 0
Portmanteaux, Brown Tanned Canvas, a very strong and durable article and well suited for Rough Wear, fitted with strong outside Straps, and best Brass Lever Lock	20 22 24 26 30 33	24 0 28 0 30 0 33 0 40 0 45 0	27 0 32 0 34 0 37 0 45 0 52 0

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Solid Leather Portmanteaux. The best and strongest made, Turned Edges, Copper Rivited, will last for years	27 30	49 0 80 0	55 0 90 0
Air Tight Cases, Suitable for Uniform, best Japanned Block Tin, fitted with Handles, strong Lock and Bolts	24 26	24 0 26 0	28 0 31 0
Brown Leather Hat Cases, lined with Scarlet Velvet		12 8	14 0
Hat Compendium, best Japanned Canvas, with moveable fittings for Helmet, or other use upper Linen Compartment		22 0	25 0
The Celebrated Gladstone Bag, best Enamelled Ox Hide, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock and pair Wrapper Straps	22 24	35 0 40 0	43 0 45 0
The Gladstone Bag, Stained Ox-hide, the best article procurable	22 24	42 0 45 0	48 0 53 0
Black Hide Hand Bags, lined with Dark Leather, Patent Spring Tumbler Lock		11 8 13 8 15 8	13 0 15 0 17 8
Brief or Paper Bags, same quality as above, from		15 8	17 8
Cash or Cowrie Bags, made of best Tanned Canvas, Strap passing under bottom, to give extra security		7 8 9 8	8 8 11 0
Same make as above, best Morocco Leather.		6 8	7 8
Soiled Linen Bags, stout Canvas, fitted with Lock Frame		4 12	5 8
The New Registered Rug Strap, easy to carry, secures firmly the largest or smallest article		2 4	2 8

HOUSEHOLD LINENS &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Damask Table Cloths	17 8	19 8
Double Damask, cut by the yard, 72 inch	6 8	7 8
Double Damask Napkins	15 8	17 0
Twill Sheets, Horrocks's ... ... per pr.	9 8	10 8
Double Sheets, extra size	11 8	13 0
Honey Comb Towels ... ... six for	5 0	6 0
Real Turkish White ... ... six for	9 8	10 8
,, ,, Brown ... ... six for	10 0	12 0
Cash's Patent Friction Towel ... ... each	3 0	4 0

RUGS, BLANKETS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Whitney Rug,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London is a trifle firmer, although there is hardly any quotable alteration in rates.

Government Securities barely maintain their present quotations, but there are not many sellers, and little business reported.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d. Nominal.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¼d. to 17/32d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10⅛d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10d. to 1/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s 10¼d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9 11/16 to ¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅛
Do demand 100⅛

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅛
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223½ to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111
Four & half per cent.	107
Four per cent.	105 1/16 to ⅛
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		6½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0 6
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	223½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THERE is just about as much business doing as in the S. W. Monsoon. Rates by steamer are not quotably lower, but still there is no demand; as for sailers no enquiry exists. The Coldinghame accepted £4 for a cargo of Cutch Rice and Cotton from Rangoon for Europe.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat, Seeds, Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China	,, Opium	Rs. 25 per ton.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 35 per ton.
Mauritius		Rs. 15 port charges.
		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

INQUIRIES for Manockjee Patit, Alliance, and other Spinning shares continue. Land shares firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomal. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	765
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
40,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	45 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	20½ nl.
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾-3/4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
.....	£20	19¾-1/4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19¾-3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 62	Colaba Land Co.	1,385
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	161
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.	Alexandra Spinning	1,525
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,925
900	1,000	all	97*	Bombay United	1,350
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,850
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,700
700	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,275
500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,460
900	1,000	all	100 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,345
600	2,500	all	150 p.	Oriental	3,920
450	1,500	400	200 p.	Royal	2,200
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soomerdas Spinning	1,500

*For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 p.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
150	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
100	12,000	11,900	600 p.	Apollo Press Co.	5,900
200	2,000	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co.	1,025
200	500	all	50 p.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	450
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,050
500	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,400
351	9,000	all	350 p.	East India Press Co.	2,700
300	8,500	all	300 *	Fort Press Co.	4,900
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
305	1,000	all	70 p.	French Press Co	635
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
250	1,500	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	565
200	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 65	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps.	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,261 xd
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	25
	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	425
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

In consequence of the steadiness of holders the business doing in Grey Goods is very small, and prices are much the same as reported previously. The demand for the up-country markets still continues active, and prices in the bazaar are well maintained, 5½ lbs Grey Cambrics and 3lb. Printers are particularly much inquired for and prices have an upward tendency. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

3,750	pieces Grey Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds.	3½ lbs.	Rs. 2 8 6
500	,, ,, Shirtings	40 in. 24 yds.	6 lbs.	,, 4 3 0
600	,, T. Red Prints	24 in. 28 yds.		,, 3 5 0
1,000	,,Blue Orange & W. P.	24 in. 28 yds.		,, 4 3 9
200	,,White Jaconet's	40 in. 20 yds.		,, 2 0 6
200	,, ,, Nainsooks	40 in. 20 yds.		,, 2 15 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.		,, 3 3 0
200	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.		,, 3 7 0
200	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.		,, 3 11 0

COTTON.

The public telegram of the 5th instant reports the Liverpool market quiet, and quotes Fair Dhollerah at 5 11/16d. per lb, being a further decline of 1/16d. per lb. The market here closed extremely dull, and prices were quite of a nominal character. The following are our closing rates:—

Coomraw ittee	Rs. 182 to 186
Akote	,, 186 to ,, 190
Broach, M. G.	,, 190 to ,, 200
Hingunghat	,, 205 to ,, 210
Dhol erah	,, 180 to ,, 185

The following purchases have taken place yesterday:—

25 candies	New Verawal	Rs. 171	
50 ,,	,, Khandeish	,, 181 to 187	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Sir John Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Calcutta, October 20.
	Sir Robert Sale	Eales	Calcutta, Sept. 20.
6	China (s)	Perrins	Sydney, October 7.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cutch
	Winged Hunter	Small	Calcutta.
	Red Cross	Garrick	Calcutta.
	Vibill (s)	Day	Malabar Coast.

The barque Northern Queen, McMillan, to London via Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Sir John Lawrence, to Joddah and Hoodooda, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
1 Queen of Beauty.....Moulton .....Aden, September 20.
Massilia (s) .....Anderson.....Bombay, October 18.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
3 Reunion..... .....Pondicherry.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Nov
3 Mcinam (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella's, 5 hogsheads port wine, M. and E. Bazonjee; 26 barrels paint, J. Soares; 34 cases port, J. Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Killarney's, 8 bales twine and 10 barrels paint, J. Soares; 1,010 bundles iron hoops, Planques, Vinay and Co.; 50 barrels resin, Hepizola Allybhoy and Co.

Timor s, 1 case dye, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

Coromandel s, 9 packages paints, 50 drums linseed oil, and 25 drums turpentine, Nazurally Tyabally and Co.; 15 cases lavender water, Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Co.; 5 cases iron safes, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co.; 2 cases cheese, 1 case hams, and 1 case bacon, Bomanjee Sorabjee; 19 cases oilmanstores, Bolton and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—6TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, 94 bags linseed, Tricomjee Velljee and Co.; 5/8 bundles coir rope, Shamjee Pudomsey.

Cella's, 3,600 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 800 bags wheat, H. A. H. Esaac; 18 bales wool, Ravjoomull Ramchund; 15 bales hides, Nanseybhoy Gangjee.

Australia's, 8 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 150 b les cotton, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama; 40 bales wool, Purmanund Parbhoodass; 42 bales cotton, D. G. Husson, Sons and Co.

Arthur s, 71 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 31 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundrawandass; 16 bales cotton, Watson, Bogle and Co.; 160 bales cotton, Ramputtab Days; 73 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee; 18 bales wool, Motelall Varjeewan.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s, 46 cases olibanum, Abdoola Momun; 3 cases cowdas and 3 cases peacock feather, Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 92 bags aloes secotra, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 1 160 bags poppy seed, the P. and C. Co.; 22 chests tea, Morton and Co.; 2 bundles E. teeth, Allybhoy Huckabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia s, 313 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa s, 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Australia s, 2 casks horns and 7 bundles ochrin, the P. and O. Co.
Aretusa s, 19 bales skins, Austrian Trading Company,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s, 2 casks horns, the P. and O. Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Australia s, 2 cases silk, Hajee Jamal Abadin.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—NOVEMBER 5.

Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 5.

Miller, Captain, Bengal 1st Regiment C. I. Horse, to rejoin, to Goanah.

NOVEMBER 6.

England, Captain, Bengal 10th Lancers, to join, to Nowshera.
Barrow, Lieutenant, Bengal 10th Lancers, to join, to Nowshera.
Drury, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 1/3rd the Buffs, to join, to Secta-poro.
Beatson, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 1/17th Regiment, to join, to Lucknow.
Howett, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., to join, to Deesa.
Ternan, Lieutenant, Bengal 1/3rd the Buffs, to join, to Secta-poro.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt N R Burlton, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Capt A C Havelock, Madras S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of of anticipation 1868 in the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The leave to Europe for three months granted to Col J G Fi'e, R E, is under Rule XI of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lie t-Col S J Thorp, S C, are placed at the disposal of H E the Comr-in-Chief.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following acting arrangements under the Kattywar Political Agency, with effect from the 10th Nov 1873, the date of Capt Nutt's leaving Wadwan:—

Capt L Russell to act as Second Asst Political Agent during Cn t Watson's absence, or until further orders.

Capt W A Salmon to act as Third Asst Political Agent, vice Capt Russell.

Mr H F Aston, C S, to act as Fourth Asst Political Agent, vice Capt Salmon.

Capt G L Warden, Bombay S C, is appointed to be Boundary Settlement Comr for the Baroda and Mahi Kanta States.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Ayerst to act as Asst Judge of Poona and Sessions Judge and A st Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, until further orders.

Lieut-Col Thorpe having vacated his appointment as Cantonment Magistrate of Kurrachee by reason of his absence on furlough for more than two years, his services are placed at the disposal of H E the Comr-in-Chief.

Mr H K aneely, Asst 1 t Supt of Police in the Kurrachee District, has passed with credit the Examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard test.

Mr G Druitt, Actg Asst Judge of Khandeish, is hereb invested with the Appellate Jurisdiction contemplated in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV of 1869.

Rao Bahadoor Keshowlal Hiralal, Actg Hoozoor Dep Collr in the District of Khandeish, is appointed to be a Mag of the First Class.

Rao Saheb Gopal Aurit, Second Class, Second Gr de, Subordinate Judge at Malwan, in the Ratnagherry District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr H Woodward, Supy Asst to the Collr of Khandeish, is appointed Actg Railway M g at Bhosawul, in addition to his other duties.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Soobhajee to act as first class, Th rd Grade Subordinat Judge at Sirsy, in the Canara Di trict, during the absence of Mr Taylor on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of Capt C Echalaz, of his appointment as Asst Supt in the Poona and Nasick Rev Survey, from the 1st of December next) from which date his services will be at t. e disposal of H E the Comr-in-Chief.

Mr A R Macdonald to be First Asst Collr of Belgaum, continuing to act as Col r and Mag of Canara.

Mr W Porteous to act as First Asst Collr of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr T D Mackenzie.

Mr H A Acworth to be Supy Asst Collr of Kaira (Punch Mahals, and to act as Second Asst Collr for the Punch Mahals during the absence of Mr W Porteous.

Mr A H Spry to act as Talookdaree Set lement Officer, Gujerat, during the absence of Mr J B Richey, or until further orders.

Mr J L Johnston to be an actg First Asst Collr during Mr A H Spry's tenure of the Talookdaree Settlement Office, remaining at Sholapore.

Mr H Woodward to be Supy Asst to the Collr of Khandeish.

Mr A Wingate to be Supy Asst to the Collr of Satara.

Mr C E Crasne to be Supy Asst to the Collr of Poona.

Mr G G Turner to be Supy Asst to the Collr of Broach.

Mr H F Hatch to be Prob Asst Supt in the Poona and Nasick Survey from the 1st Dec next.

Mr Pamerang Hopy Vaidya to act as Second Class Asst Comg of Customs and Opium, on Mr Nilkunt Anant Joshee availing himself of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr W E Young to act as Fourth Class Asst Comr of Custom and Opium, on his return from the three months privilege leave granted to him, Mr Madhowrao Canoba reverting to the acts extra Asst Commissionership.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Hingley, Chief Clerk to the Senior Magistrate of Policer has been appointed *Ex-officio* Clerk to H M's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt E Gil-s and G A Kittredge, Esq, to be Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

The following appointments are made:—

Lieut J W Powell, Commander of the Steamer Comet, to act as Port Officer at Carwar during Lieut Parker's absence, or until further orders.

Mr W J G Beaumont, 1st Officer, to act as Commander of the Steamer Comet, vice Lieut Powell, until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Stevens received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr Presidency, from Mr Kshandas Muncharam on the afternoon of the 23rd Oct 1873.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Fleet, actg Educational Inspr, Southern Division, is allowed privilege leave for forty-five days, from such date in Nov as he may avail himself of it.

Mr B B Wakhvkar, B A, has been appointed Head Master of the Kolapore High School.

Mr J Oliver has been appointed Head Master of the Nasick High School.

Mr Alumal Trikamdass, B A, has been appointed substantive pro tem. Depy Educational Inspr, Kurrachee.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to nominate William Thom, Esq, Actg Surg-Genl, Indian Medical Department, to be a Fellow of the Bombay University.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, November 1,)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt C O'L L Prendergast, Asst Comr in British Burmah, having forfeited his appointment by taking in March 1871 a furlough to Europe within three years' of his return from a previous furlough, is re-appointed an Asst Comr of the 2nd Grade in British Burmah, with effect from the 22nd March 1876.

Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall, on Monday, the 17th November 1873, assemble at Agra, in the jurisdiction of the Lieut Gov of the N W Provinces.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev T L J Wr-nford, Chaplain of Port Blair, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 1st January next or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The Revd William Brock has been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

he Revd E J Hubbard, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Lieut G W Martin is confirmed in the appointment of Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, with effect from the 17th January 1873.

The serv ces of Mr R B Morrow, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Berar, are dispensed with, with effect from the 26th September 1873.

Mr H Rivett-Carnac resumed charge of the Office of Comr of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

The services of Mr H Rivett-Carnac, c s, Comr of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

For the purposes of Section 284 of Act S of 1859 The Code of Civil Procedure, it is hereby notified that the Court of the Judicial Superintendent of Railways in the territories of His High nness the Nizam is a Civil Court established by the authority of the Governor General of India in Council.

POLITICAL.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J A Will as Consular Agent at Coconada for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

H M's Govt has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr. Louis Kuhn as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

H M's Govt has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr. H Fugge as Acting Consul at Bombay for Belgium.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T H S Biddulph, Offg Asst to the Acct Genl N W Provinces, resumed charge of his office before noon on the 13th October 1873.

The Governor-General in Council is plea ed to rule that when Ministerial Officer in superior service, and whose salary is not so much as Rs. 50 a month, travels by railway at the public expense he shall receive the actual cost of a ticket by the intermediate class, or, if there be no such class, by the third class. This N tification supersedes Resolution (in this Department) No. 3835, dated 31st May 1862.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Surg Maj H W Graham, Assay Master, Bombay Mint.

The Govr Genl in Council direct that the following be added as Rules 1 (a) and 1 (b) under Section 47 of the Civil Pension Code:—

1 (a.) An officer discharged with a compensation pension may not on pain of losing his pension, refuse to accept any appointment which the Local Government thinks fit within six months from the date of his discharge to offer to him.

The salary of such new appointment must not, however, be less than enough to raise his total receipts under operation of Section 93 to the amount which he received as salary immediately before his discharge. Nor should the new appointment be such as the officer may not reasonably and equitably be expected to accept.

1 (b.) Rule 1 (a) applies also to the case of an officer entitled to compensation pension who is transferred to another appointment simultaneously with the ab.olition of his own appointment under proper authority. To such an officer a compensation pension may be simultaneously awarded.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State, it is announced that in future Colonels of the late Indian Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers (not in receipt of the Colonel's allowance), who remain in India after promotion to the rank of Major-General, will be entitled to the same pay and allowances as they would receive, if they had not attained that rank in the Army.

H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) O E Rothney, c s i of the B S, Comdt 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General W H Ryves, deceased.

Capt N R Burlton, of the Bl S C, Sub-Asst Commissary General 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The leave to act on private affairs for three months granted to Surg Maj J C Clarke, M D in medical charge, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, by G G O No 1021, dated 26th Sept 1873, will be held to have effect from the 14th Oct 1873, instead of from the 14th Oct 1873, as previously notified.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt William Stephens Alexander Lockhart, late 44th N I, Depy Asst Qr Genl, Peshawur District,—for six months.

Capt Henry Philip Kirke, of the General List Infantry,—for two years.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Maj H A Prin sep, of the Bl S C, Cantonment Mag, Agra,—arrived at Bombay, 16th Oct 1873.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified.

Maj H H Godwin-Austen of the Bl S C, per Golconda, 5th Sept 1873 from Bombay.

Maj A B McMahon, of the Mad s C, per Golconda, 5th Sept 1873, from Bombay.

Capt A J C Birch, of the Ben S C, 23rd Sept 1873, from Calcutta.

Capt E L Robertson, of the 106th Foot, per Golconda, 5th Sept 187', from Bombay.

The services of Surg W R Murphy, late Civil Surgeon of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comr-in-Chief.

The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal establishment permitted to return to duty, and granted extension of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Lieut-Col R S Simonds, Capts J Miller, C J Durand and A Fitz-Hugh.

Granted Extensions of leave—Col C J Hodgson, a s, 2 months on private affairs.

Asst Commissary and Hony Lieut William Pritchard, Storekeeper, Army Clothing Agency, Alipore, is promoted to the rank of Depy Commissary.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Permitted to Return.

Lieut A M Muir of the 4th Hussars, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern on probation, vice Lieut H F S Neill, deceased.

In G G O No 644, dated the 19th June 1873, directing Capt W B Aislabie, 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Sikh Infantry, to continue in his officiating appointment in the 3rd Sikh Infantry, after the word "Infantry" insert the words as 1st Wing Subaltern and Quartermaster.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Luff, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough transferred from H H the Nizam's (State Railway), to the Bengal Northern (State) Railway Survey.

Mr M C Mackinnon, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Holkar (St te) Railway, has passed the ex mination in the Native languages according to the Departmental standard.

The services of Mr W Nelson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, are dispensed with.

Mr J Barron, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana State) Railway, h s passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental standard.

The services of Mr E W Clementson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, are dispensed with.

Mr E B Medley, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway is granted leave on medical certificate from the 28th Nov 1873.

Serg C Wells, Supervisor, 1st Gr de, Central Provinces, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 6th Dec 1871, is re-appointed to the P W Department as a Civilian in the same grade and with effect from that date.

The services of Mr C A Montgomery, Asst, 4th Grade, Mysore, are dispensed with.

The services of Mr G E Abbott, temporary Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, are dispensed with.

Mr W C Furnivall, Supy Engr, 2nd Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the P W Dept, Railway Branch, but will retain charge of the Agra District of the R jpootana Railway till further orders.

Maj C H Luard, R E, Offg Supy Engr and Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed R ilways at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Govt of India, in the P W Dept, Railway Branch, until relieved by Mr Furnivall, or until further orders.

Mr F Morrison, Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Lahore, is transferred to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, as Asst Controller, 1st Grade.

Mr J Douglas, Offg Asst Controller, Bengal, is transferred to Lahore, as Offg Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts

Mr A Wilson, Asst, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Asst Controller, Bengal.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 10	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate-per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the curren year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 18	Dec. 16
,,	,,	,, Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday	Nov. 15	Dec. 13

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs. 42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ABBOTT—November 4th, at Nandgaum, the wife of Mr. A. G. E. Abbott, G. I. P. R., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNLOW—October 27th, at Silchar, Cachar, the wife of Arthur Brownlow, of a son.
BENNETT—October 19th, at Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. F. Y. Bennett, of a son.
CUNNINGHAM—October 24th, at Roorkee, N. W. P., the wife of Captain Allan Cunningham, R. E., of a daughter.
INGLIS—November 2nd, at 15,

whitewash have evidently fa.

Let us endeavour to describe the house that travellers generally use when coming to Adoa—of course we mean European travellers. Crossing the stream by means of the native stone bridge (three large loose stones) the traveller mounts up a steep hill and finds himself in a narrow, dirty, and ill-paved street; at the end of this street, on the left hand, is a still dirtier archway: he enters it and finds himself in the courtyard of an Abyssinian house. Built with brick and stone, and walled in, it forms a great contrast to the other houses he has seen in his route from Massowa. Stepping across the filth in the yard he enters the kitchen. Oh shade of Soyer, what a kitchen! with stables on each side. Passing through this room he arrives in an antechamber intended for servants' use, and again through this he enters into his own appartment; on the right is a place curtained in: this is for the master of the house; in the extreme left hand corner is a raised mud platform: on this the lady of the establishment seeks repose with her younger children, while the elder boys or girls and the favoured servants sleep anywhere they can on the floor. The walls are adorned with tallow grease on the lower parts, caused by the over-running of the lamp and candle, with sword, shield, and gun on the upper part. An ordinary *angareb* of common wood and ox-hide thong completes the furniture of the room. Let us leave him there to go to sleep, if the "Howarda" of Adoa will let him, and continue our ramble to-morrow.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PENSION RULES OF THE NATIVE ARMY—DISCHARGE OF NATIVE SOLDIERS—AND ABOLITION OF ANNUAL INVALIDING COMMITTEES.

(*From the Proceedings of the United Service Institution of India for August.*)

The above subject is one which is worthy of consideration, indeed it is one which I have long felt imperatively demands attention, as being connected so deeply with the contentment and efficiency of the native army; my experience of many years leads me to regard the present pension rules as a failure. The discharge of native soldiers, and the present regulations for annual invaliding committees equally so; I am very certain that to a great extent they tend to encourage malingering; they cause great dissatisfaction throughout all ranks, and they seriously affect the efficiency of a regiment by men inospacitated from age and debility being retained, and I am also very sure that they keep the most soldier-like race from enlisting.

In my own regiment, when originally raised, a man enlisted for five years, at the end of which time, if he elected for discharge, he received it. If he wished to remain for a further period of five years, it entirely depended on his character and efficiency as to whether his commanding officer accepted his services. There was no pension, no gratuity, and never was a service more popular, as proved by the number of "Oomedwars," always ready for any vacancy: such a thing as a recruiting party in those days was unknown.

Let me however fairly record that the above system, though so popular with the men, had its disadvantages; inasmuch as by the time a sepoy had become an efficient and thoroughly drilled soldier, he had little more than half his service to run, and the number of recruits at drill, and men hardly fit to take the field, was unusually large.

But a change came o'er the scene, and good and faithful service in the field when a regiment, true to its colours and the Government it served, was the exception in those days, induced the Government, ever ready to recognise meritorious service, to reward the regiment I refer to with all the privileges of the pension rules, transferring it at the same time to the line. Even at that period, knowing the class of men it was intended to reward, and to draw if possible into a [illegible] binding contract with the State, I urged the advisability of admitting the regiment to the benefit of [illegible] rules, but earnestly deprecated forcing on [illegible] *enlistment for life* system. I opined it would be distasteful to them, and prejudicial to the [illegible] the corps.

[illegible] those days a healthier system was [illegible] to regulations was the [illegible] men however being given to [illegible] their discharge on the expiration of the [illegible] which they had enlisted, or in accepting the [illegible] rules, take the oath for life service. The very cream of the regiment, upwards of 400, accepted the former offer; all entreaties and argument, pointing out the advantage of the pension in their old age being so much waste of breath, the State losing as fine a body of soldiers as it has ever been my fortune to see. The utmost persuasion of myself and officers alone retained the remaining portion. Could more ample proof have been desired to show the correctness of the opinion I had formed? I had obeyed the order, though it well nigh broke my heart.

Though a comparatively young soldier in those days, the responsibility of command had early devolved on me, and it could not but induce me to ponder over what appeared such an extraordinary antipathy on the part of the men to the pension regulations, which ensured a provision for old age; but the rapid diminution of "Oomedwars," the necessity of sending out recruiting parties, all tended to show that at all events those "most deeply interested" did not regard them in the same beneficial light; ten or twelve years additional experience in the working of these rules, and the system of annual invaliding have shown to me beyond a doubt how ill-adapted they are to carry out the intentions of a beneficent Government. "Six years ago I officially recorded that enlistment for life" was the ruin of my regiment, and I believed the bane of the Native Army. I am more than ever confirmed in that opinion, and am impressed with the necessity for reform.

I would now submit for consideration a remedy, which would be merely a combination of the original limited enlistment system, but with gratuity or pension regulations under some such arrangement as follows.

Let all men be enlisted for a period of ten years, at the expiration of that time let the option, to good and efficient men only, be given of a further period of five years, those who elect for discharge, those whom it may not be considered desirable to retain, to be discharged with a gratuity of six months' pay. After completion of fifteen years' service, the same arrangement as above, but with twelve months' pay as gratuity. Any man, however, in the opinion of the commandant and his medical officer physically unfit, to be pensioned on 3-5th of the present rates. After twenty years' service precisely the same course, but with eighteen months' pay as gratuity, and 4-5th the present rate of pension if physically unfit.

After twenty-five years the full pension as at present laid down "fit" or, "unfit" if asked for. All Annual Invaliding Committees I would abolish, they are destructive to the efficiency of a corps, while the principle of the system I propose will make the commandant and his medical officer wholly and solely responsible that their regiment is fit to march at a moment's notice, which I can unhesitatingly say is not the case at present.

It would in cases be found from six to ten per cent. of the men would be unequal to the hardships of an Abyssinian or indeed any campaign. I may be wrong in the ratio I have fixed, that is a question which I have not sufficiently studied, as not being in my line. I am only desirous of endeavouring, to the best of my abilities, to point out what experience has shown me to be a faulty system, giving the principles of what I feel convinced would be an improvement, and trusting that more able writers than I am may be induced to take up their pen on a subject so deeply interesting to the native army.

If I am not mistaken there are many who have served in that noble service, the old Punjab Irregular Force, who can give much valuable information on the working of the limited service *versus* enlistment for life system, and I hope those who can do so will not be backward in coming forward.

The contentment and efficiency of the native army is a vital subject to the Government we serve, for depend upon it, as the education of India progresses, expensive armaments must decrease, the enormous expenditure of our European forces must be reduced, rendering it more necessary than ever that our native army, by increased efficiency *in all respects*, may be equal to the duties which I am assured must ultimately devolve on it.

"Fidelis et constans," must be its motto, and any lover of the old service, (and I trust there are still many) who can aid the Government in bringing about that happy consummation should cheerfully give the subject his thoughtful consideration.

The "United Service Institution of India" has happily been a great success, and the organisers of it have earned the gratitude of the army; it freely invites all co-operate, I may say in the instruction of the army; let that invitation be freely accepted,—it will tend much to rouse the zeal and the *esprit de corps* which formerly existed, and which has so sadly waned of late. The native army has a brilliant future—make it a contented service—disciplined, efficient, above all things *well armed, and properly officered*, and it will yet be a glorious service.

H. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant 1st Belooch Regiment.

12th June 1873.

BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. J. Oliver has been appointed head-master of the Nassick High School.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band arrived here on Tuesday evening from Poona.

THE VEHAR WATER.—We would remind our readers that the supply of Vehar water will be cut off from 10 o'clock this morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

TALOOKDAREE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.—Mr. A. H. Spry has been appointed to act as Talookdaree Settlement Officer, Gujerat, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Richey.

THE OODWARA FIRE TEMPLE FAIR.—It will be seen from our advertisement columns, that a special train, at reduced fares, will be run from Bombay to Oodwara to-morrow, returning the following day.

POONA.—Mr. G. Ayerst, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—We see from the official *Gazette* that 1,025 candidates have applied for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination, which commences on Monday, the 17th inst.

A NEW NOTARY PUBLIC.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, in chambers, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani (of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, solicitors,) was sworn as a Notary Public.

EXAMINATION IN SINDHI.—Mr. H. Kennedy, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Kurrachee district, has passed with credit the examination in Sindhi according to the higher standard.

SUICIDE.—An adjourned inquest was held on Wednesday at the office of Dr. Hewlett concerning the death of Bhasker Ramchunder. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

THE WUTTUNDARS OF BARODA.—The Wuttundars of Baroda, whose wuttuns have been confiscated for some years past, have, according to a correspondent, presented a petition to the Gaekwar's Dewan praying that the same be made over to them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Manuel Lawrence, who met with an accident the other day at Mahim by falling off a toddy tree and sustained some serious injuries, from the effects of which he died. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE GAEKWAR'S INTENDED MARRIAGE.—The Baroda correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* states that H. H. Mulharao has given up the idea of marrying the girl Luxmeebai, daughter of a labourer in a ginning factory, but still keeps her in a separate bungalow. The Maharaja has presented a large sum of money and several valuable articles to the father of the girl.

A PARSEE'S FAITH.—A rumour is going round the town that a young Parsee of this city has embraced Christianity. With reference to this, a correspondent of a Gujerathee paper says—"I have seen the convert Parsee. Although he puts on Parsee costume, still he shows all the signs of a Christian. This Parsee has given his testimony in favour of Christianity before the Padree who preaches on the Esplanade."

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th October 1873, Rs. 25,64,123; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 17,193; total balance, Rs. 25,81,316; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,018; balance, Rs. 24,81,298. There are in addition 36,947 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 4th November, was 290, being 19 more than in the preceding week, 26 less than the total of the week ending 5th November 1872, and 13 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 280 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total birth re-
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	29,732	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	15
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Market	43,198	...	8	...	5	1	1	1	23	31
Marketwee	35,100	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	15
Chukla	36,748	...	8	...	...	1	2	...	17	9
Oombarkharee.	49,873	...	9	...	2	2	3	...	25	17
Dongree	25,566	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	13	6
Dhobeetulao ...	37,91.	...	6	...	6	1	3	1	21	14
Phunsowaree...	20,700	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	5
Bhoiwaree	36,020	...	8	...	2	...	1	1	16	12
Kharatulao ...	23,638	...	9	...	1	...	3	1	20	15
Keombarwara.	27,304	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	11	12
Khetwaree	24,817	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	10	10
Girgaum	21,234	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	7	14
Chaupatee	7,331	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Walkeshwar ...	7,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mahaluxmee...	4,317	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3
Mazagon	20,973	...	6	...	1	3	...	1	15	11
Parawanee	10,088	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	9
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	20	...	6	5	9	...	46	29
Parell	13,773	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	6	8
Seepee	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
Sion	11,572	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	6
Mahim	14,340	...	4	...	2	1	3	...	14	9
Worlee	10,42	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	11
Water Division	22,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	...
Bombay.....	644,409	...	110	...	42	25	34	5	290	280
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		4	122	6	33	34	29	4	3/3	89

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerve us System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including those not specified).	Total birth. ex- of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.....	...	5	.8	3	...	2	2	15	13
Brahman	...	6	...	2	1	3	...	13	11
Lingaet	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	7
Bhatia	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	7
Hindoo of other Caste...	...	53	...	25	11	11	2	131	145
Hindoo Out-caste.....	...	13	...	2	2	2	...	22	10
Mooslman	...	24	5	5	7	11	...	71	52
Parsee	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	16	31
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Native-Christian	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	9	5
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total....	...	110	...	42	25	34	5	290	281
Corresponding week '72.	5	139		3	31	19	27	6	318	237

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. VIBILIA, 1,240 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE BARQUE NORTHERN QUEEN, 378 tons, Captain W. H. McMillan, will sail to-day for London via Cochin and Colombo with a cargo of 50 tons old iron and 240 cwts. horns.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. EUPHRATES, 803 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (November 3rd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Sparway, Lieut. England, and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE BARQUE SIR ROBERT SALE, 704 tons, Captain James Eales, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Calcutta (September 20th), with a cargo of 1,791 slabs spelter, 7,861 bags rice, and 1,235 packages gunnies. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 467 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Calcutta (September 20th), via Coast, with thirteen deck passengers and the following cargo:—18 cases hurtal, 225 slabs tin, 1,049 packages gunnies, 50 bundles hemp-line, 29 railway chairs, 3 cases sugar, 285 packages coffee, 18 packages sharkline, 237 packages coppers, 3 casks plumbago, 8 packages cardamoms, 7 cases cheroots, 102 bales coir fibre, 185 bundles molasses, 5 cases papers, 9 packages cocoanuts, 5 packages cajoo seed, 477 packages arecanuts, and 3 pots cassia oil. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, 1,300 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney (October 7th), calling at King George's Sound and Galle, with the Australian mail and the following passengers:—From Sydney—Mrs. Heden, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, and Miss Heatley. From Melbourne—Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Col. and Miss MacGregor. From Melbourne to Southampton—Mrs. Berry and infant. From King George's Sound to Southampton—Mr. Carey. She brought the following cargo:—From Sydney—35 packages tallow, 7 cases meat, 13 cases jams, 6 packages beef, 3 cases biscuits, and 1 case plants. From Galle—185 packages unknown, 112 packages tea, 77 packages rice and stores, 20 coils rope, 79 slabs tin, 46 iron rods, and 1,160 packages poppy seed for transhipment to London.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		NOVEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 52 m	6 6	Friday 7	6 50 m	3 11
0 31 a	5 1		6 53 a	8 4
1 34 m	6 10	Saturday 8	7 32 m	3 1
1 9 a	4 3		7 31 a	8 7
2 19 m	5 10	Sunday 9	8 16 m	3 3
1 49 a	3 0		8 14 a	8 9
3 8 m	4 7	Monday..... 10	9 10 m	3 6
2 37 a	1 10		8 55 a	4 3
3 56 m	3 8	Tuesday..... 11	10 8m	1 1
3 35 a	0 10		9 47 a	3 11
4 54 m	3 2	Wednesday ... 12	11 26 m	1 1
4 36 a	0 7		10 25 a	2 4
5 59 m	2 10	Thursday 13	.....	.....
6 30 a	0 10		0 45 a	1 6

Moon—Last Quarter, 12th, 5h. 36m. A.M.

THE AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., secretaries and treasurers, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution passed at a meeting held on the 14th October. Some difficulty was felt in securing a *quorum*, but a *quorum* was finally obtained, and Mr. Peerbhoy Khemjee was called to the chair. Owing to this gentleman's want of a knowledge of English, in which he was expected to take down minutes of the proceedings, Mr. Nowrojee Cowasjee was called to the chair, which was vacated by Mr. Peerbhoy. Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Davar, who (as reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th October) engaged in an interesting *brouillerie* with the chairman, Mr. Payne, at the meeting of the 14th ult., was present, but did not seem disposed on this occasion to waste his eloquence upon an unappreciating audience of his brother shareholders; and the proceedings were therefore gone through smoothly and quietly. The notice convening the meeting having been read in English and Gujeratee,

It was proposed by Mr. Peerbhoy Khemjee, and seconded by Mr. Cullianjee Gungadhur—That the following resolution, passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 14th October, be confirmed:—That Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, merchant of Bombay, be appointed secretary and treasurer of the company in place of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., and that his remuneration be the same as was received by Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASIUM GAMES.

ACCORDING to announcement, there was an exhibition of gymnastic and other feats of strength and agility at the Bombay Gymnasium, situated near the Arthur Crawford Market, yesterday afternoon, and there was a considerable attendance of natives of all denominations. Some few Europeans were also present, but these were chiefly invited guests. The programme included weight lifting, jumping, somersault throwing, pole leaping, and exercises on the perpendicular and horizontal bar, feats of swordsmanship, and last, but not least, wrestling. The prizes, which were in money, varied in amount from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7, and were in some few cases restricted to the members of the institution, though generally they were open also to outsiders. There was a very fair amount of competition in most cases, and the several feats were very creditably performed, and elicited much applause in the shape of clapping of hands. In the gymnastic and wrestling exercises the Parsees came well to the front, and some of their performances were very creditable. One feat, in particular, seemed to merit special approbation, viz. jumping in the air and clasping with the legs a perpendicular bar or post, head downwards, and then throwing a back somersault and regaining an erect position without any assistance from the hands or arms. The successful competition in this case, a young well knit but somewhat slight lad—owing to some demur as to the use of his hands—repeated the feat, and to show clearly that he did not require assistance from his hands, clasped his forehead, and acquitted himself the second time most neatly and effectually. The sword exercises, which were executed with the extraordinary gestures and flourishes common to all native exhibitions of the kind, were, with one exception, all achieved according to the programme. The exception was that numbered 4, and which appeared to be almost impossible. The wrestling, which brought the proceedings to a close, was very creditable to the competitors, and some of them were perfect models of athletes, especially the first pair, both Parsees if we mistake not. In one or two instances the wrestlers were so evenly matched that the umpire had to call a tye as both were exhausted without being able to obtain the mastery. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. K. R. Kama, the chairman of the managing committee, and much credit is due to the committee for the efficient and orderly way in which everything was carried out. There were no disputes, and the whole was conducted in a most fair, orderly, and satisfactory manner. Upwards of Rs. 100 were, we understand, bestowed in prizes. The following was the programme of the games, which were only brought to a close at dark:—

WEIGHT LIFTING.

1. To lift a five maund iron ball with both hands and put it on the shoulders. For students of the Gymnasium only. Prize Rs. 4.
2. To raise the same ball from the ground with two hands, and keep it on one hand over the head (for outsiders). Prize Rs. 6.

JUMPING.

1. To the highest jumper (outsider or student). Prize Rs. 5.
2. Jumping the longest distance at a height of six feet, with a pole in hand (outsiders or students. Prize Rs. 7.
3. For the highest jump with the assistance of a pole (outsiders or students). Prize Rs. 5 and 3.
4. For a somersault (students). Rs. 3.
5. For a double somersault (outsiders). Rs. 3.

THE PERPENDICULAR BAR
THE SINGLE BAR.

FENCING.

1. To cut a lemon placed on the ground clean off with the thrust of a sword (students). Rs 3.
2. To throw a lemon up with the foot and cut it clean while descending (outsiders). Rs. 5.
3. To tie a lemon in a handkerchief, place it on the ground, and cut the lemon with a sword, without cutting the handkerchief (outsiders and students). Rs. 5.
4. To place four raw pears on the ground and a tray full of water on them, then to cut the pears without spilling the water (outsiders and students). Rs. 7. Each competitor to bring his own sword.

WRESTLING.

Open to all competitors.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" AND THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

WE publish below the letters and articles from the *Times of India* referred to in our leading article. The following is the letter published on Saturday headed "Prestige.":—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—It was with no small indignation and surprise that I read a para. last week, in the columns of your far-famed contemporary, the ever grumbling Indu. I do not mean to say that I was surprised at his grumbling, for that is his nature. Besides, I know full well that the Indu is the proprietor, along with most of his countrymen, of a most unenviable faculty, the power of discovering bad faith and malicious intentions in actions apparently the most innocent and even benevolent. The para. I allude to is a very bitter complaint against a well meant and kindly suggestion thrown out by some or our countrymen, viz., that the sepoy soldier should be shipped off to the Gold Coast to fight the Ashantees. In this suggestion the perverse ingenuity of the Indu detects a strong proof of the utter selfishness and heartlessness of the English people. By what marvellous process the Indu arrived at this wonderful conclusion is a matter perfectly unintelligible to me, and the only way in which I can account for it is by supposing that the Indu put the suggestion into his well-known apparatus, the faculty above referred to, by the aid of which he is enabled, like his amiable countryman, the venomous cobra, to turn even the purest milk into a deadly poison.

To my simple mind, Sir, the suggestion is, on the contrary, very strong evidence of the *high-mindedness*, the self-sacrifice, and the large cosmopolitan sympathies of the English race; and I hope the following few lines will make this as clear to you and to your readers as it is to me.

In the first place then, when the sepoy cross over to Africa, they will have overcome their long-established, but most unreasonable and mischievous, prejudice again crossing the *kala pani*.

Secondly, by having to cope with savages, in the midst of an unexplored and inaccessible country, in an extremely hot and unhealthy climate, the sepoys will necessarily be inured to toil, to hunger, to fatigue, to all the evils attendant upon a guerilla warfare with a people just one step removed from the gorilla and the chimpanzee. And could any man in his senses doubt that such an acquisition is the proudest triumph of a soldier? Moreover, if we retire from this country and leave the natives to take care of themselves, could it be denied that this invaluable acquisition would prove most useful to the natives?

Thirdly, and this is the greatest benefit the expedition is almost certain to confer upon the sepoys—it will be sure to solve for a great many of them the most difficult and perplexing question of all: "to be or not to be." Does the Indu doubt, what philosophers have so repeatedly declared, viz., that this life is little more than a series of troubles, vexations, sorrows, and various other evils; and that to get rid of it is the greatest blessing one can attain to? I wish the Indu would have a little more philosophy, and cease to bother us with his never-ceasing complaints. When we talk of sending the sepoys to Africa we do it with the purest and best of intentions, viz., with the object of freeing the poor fellows from all the ills that flesh is heir to, and of sending them quickly to enjoy a happier and better world, where they will no longer have to endure the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

From this enumeration of the advantages to be derived from the expedition, it will be obvious to you that the offer to send the sepoys to the Gold Coast is, so far from being a proof of our selfishness and heartlessness, one of the noblest instances on record of generous self-sacrifice and it is earnestly hoped that by reading the above few lines the *Indu* would be brought to think better of our proposal than he did before.

JOHN BULL,
Counsel for Plaintiffs.

The *Times of India* leading article of yesterday upon the whole question:—

We have raised a storm. Letters from indignant correspondents crowd our table, and remonstrances are breaking forth from public journals—all about the letter which we published a few days since, signed "John Bull."

It is frequently unfortunate to have the best of intentions—they are so liable to be misunderstood. Confident in their possession people are apt to be thrown off their guard and forget to say that they are amiably disposed; and the matter is apt to be made worse when they give expression to their opinion in an ironical form.

"John Bull"—our readers may or may not remember—wrote on the subject of "Prestige,"—that is to say British Prestige in India—and gravely stated that it is absolutely necessary for the natives of this country to be made aware of their utter inferiority to Europeans, and of the determination of Government always to support the latter against the former when any difficulty arose; while the writer on his own part recommended that the harshest means should be employed to repress anything like native independence. Then he proceeded to cite several recent cases as illustrative of the manner in which natives ought to be treated; telling us that a young native civilian had been turned out of Baroda; another native—he thought the same—turned out of a railway carriage; a third native being flogged by an official for washing his clothes in an almost unused well, &c. Hence the storm to which we refer. One of our correspondents is surprised to see such sentiments expressed in the *Times of India*, however he may have expected to meet with them elsewhere. Another wishes, "for the sake of English name and English character," that he had not perpetuated his sentiments by publishing them in this journal. A third thinks that "the writer o the absurd rigmarole" must be "suffering from a serious mental affection, brought on apparently by the extreme importance he attaches to himself as one of the conquering race." And he adds—"In the interest of poor India, as well as for the honour of Great Britain, I would fain hope the writer is not a Government official, for it is difficult to say to what length he would go under the disguise of prestige."

One of our correspondents expresses his opinion in a different form. The description of himself he says, "given by 'John Bull,' as given us in your issue of Saturday, has so enamoured some natives of my acquaintance, that they are dying with the desire to have a peep at him. I therefore advise 'John Bull,' whoever he may be, to avail himself of the opportunity to exhibit his rare self publicly. I can assure him that even if he charges spectators at the rate of two pie per head, being one pie per eye, he will in a very short time make a splendid fortune." Another writer says—"What is this Prestige that some people talk so much about? . . . . Let us turn to Webster, he says it is 'Illusion,' 'Fascination,' 'Charm,' 'Imposture.' Could 'John Bull' really be serious? His characteristic is seldom to be ironical; and yet the letter bearing the signature in your columns has all the impress of irony."

The last is the happy hit, out of more misses than we need recount. "John Bull" was of course writing ironically; and it is curious that so many of his readers should have been deceived. The irony, it must be admitted, is a little delicate, a little wrapt up—a little too emulative of the mystic manner of some of the occasional notes in the *Pall Mall*, and of that dryness which, under the influence of the new school of American humour is becoming as fashionable in style as in wine. And it must be admitted that in our allusion to the letter we did not sufficiently indicate the character of the communication. One might have supposed that it would be apparent to most people; but there are some, it seems—notwithstanding the spread of jesting and cynicism among current critics—who still require Sydney Smith's celebrated surgical operation to get a joke into their heads.

We have omitted to notice, by the way, that the *Indu Prakash, or Moonlight*, is particularly severe upon poor "John Bull;" giving him no credit for his really friendly intentions. We publish another letter to-day from our much-bullied correspondent, which may be just or unjust, but it is to be hoped his meaning will be made out this time. If not, we would advise him to follow the example of the village painter—he painted perhaps ironically—who took the precaution to write under his pictures, "This is a Horse," "This is a Cow," &c., to prevent mistakes.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Chest Preservatives.—At all seasons of the year the rate of mortality from diseases of the lungs is very great. Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the chest, aided by his Pills, arrests all disorders. These elucidating medicaments exercise the most salutary and restorative influence over the entire contents of the pectoral cavity. Air-tubes, nerves, blood-vessels and all other tissues feel their wholesomely potent power, more particularly in their thoroughly purifying both venous and arterial blood, by promoting the free circulation of the vital fluid throughout the system. Neither Ointment nor Pills contain any noxious ingredient whatever, but their balsamic nature nourishes rather than irritates the system, and kindly subdues untoward symptoms till all is well once more.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued.)

SECTION LXIII.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—With regard to this section I think that if the Council will look at it carefully they will see that there is a considerable degree of confusion in its wording, and it would appear as if the drafter of it were not sure whether to allude to "principal wuttundar" or "representative wuttundar." The same confusion exists throughout the whole Bill, as we have amended it, and I would wish the Council to bear that fact in mind. The distinction between the officiating and the representative wuttundar seems to have been forgotten, especially the important fact that the officiating wuttundar may not necessarily be the representative wuttundar. I therefore think it would now be necessary to set up a clear distinction between representatives and officiators, and for that purpose we will require to refer to sections which have been already passed. In some of these sections you will find that "principal wuttundar" does not refer to anybody but "representive wuttundar," and it will be necessary to be consistent in the terms we use.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I believe that the words "principal wuttundar" were put into this Bill purposely to enable certain persons who have nothing whatever to do with officiating to sign accounts if they insisted upon doing so according to their ancient custom. Many people of that description consider that their social status would be affected if they were not permitted to sign.

His Excellency the President—I think that the word "principal" should be made "representative," because I believe it is intended that the right to sign is meant to be given to a man holding an eighth share or representing an eighth share of a wuttun. We have already distinctly declared the principle that in the event of an eighth part of a wuttun being held by a number of persons the Collector has power to say to these people that they must elect one man to represent them and their shares, so that a complete eighth of a share in the wuttun may be represented. The person then elected becomes a "representative wuttundar," and surely it is not intended that the right to sign shall be vested in persons of less importance in the wuttun than the "representative."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs agreed with His Excellency.

His Excellency the President—I would suggest that in lines 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 the following words should be struck out:—"the principal wuttundars, that is to say, those recognised by the Collector as entitled to not less than one-eighth share in the wuttun, shall have the privilege," and that the following words be substituted:—"every wuttundar holding or representing not less than one-eighth share of the wuttun shall have the privilege."

The amendment was agreed to.

On the suggestion of Mr. Nugent, the latter sentence of the section gave place to the following substitute:—"The above restriction as to amount of share does not apply to matadar patels in Guzerat or to holders of separate tucksheems or members of recognised separate branches of wuttuns held by persons of different castes.

The section as amended was then agreed to and passed.

Section LXIV.—

In line 7 "or officiating" was inserted before "wuttundars," and the following sentence was added to the section:—"In each such investigation the Collector or other officer shall require the decision, with the reasons therefor, in his own handwriting."

The section was then agreed to.

Sections LXV., LXVI., LXVII., LXVIII., LXIX., LXX., LXXI., were agreed to.

Section LXXII.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers mentioned that under the old Act a Civil Court could entertain a suit questioning the decision of the Collector under this Act if the rights of private parties *inter se* to recognition as the holder of any headship or a family or principal share are concerned; but according to this section no exception to the power of the Collector could be taken in any case.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The latter part of the old section was omitted because it was deemed to be unnecessary.

His Excellency the President—Under this section the Collector will have power to decide arbitrarily who shall be representative wuttundar.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—The Collector might put A in as representative wuttundar, and if B had a claim to a share in the allowances, and wished to establish it in a Civil Court, he would be debarred by this section from getting any redress.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—This section could not interfere with a man's civil rights. Moreover, practically this section would have no evil effects, because if a Collector did happen to appoint a Perkin Warbeck to an officiatorship, he would immediately take steps to remedy the matter whenever he heard of the man being an impostor. If a man were proved to be an impostor in a Civil Court—and there is no objection to any man endeavouring to prove as much—the Collector would at once act by the Court's decision.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Nevertheless I do not think that by adopting the old section we would do any harm, while it would reassure persons who are doubtful about the force of the present section.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—If you adopt the old law you will simply induce people to enter into a deal of litigation.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I propose that Section XXXIII. of the old Bill be substituted for Section LXXII. of this Bill.

The vote was taken upon the amendment, which was negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Section LXXIII., LXXIV., LXXV., LXXVI., and LXXVII. were agreed to.

The schedule was agreed to.

Part I.—"Preliminary"—was agreed to, after line 6 had been struck out.

The preamble and title were agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Unless we make a number of alterations on this Bill it will be going out to the public in a state of great confusion. To assist to make matters clearer, we ought to have a definition of "representative wuttundar," and I propose that the following be inserted among the definition clauses:—"Representative wuttundar means a wuttundar whose name may under the provisions of this Act be entered in the register by the Collector as the sole owner of or part sharer in a wuttun, whether according to the practice of the wuttun he be entitled to perform the actual service pertaining to the wuttun or not." I also wish to make a clear distinction in the Act between wuttundars entitled to officiate and officiators who may be appointed to do the duties of the wuttun. I have a number of amendments to propose upon the various sections.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I think that we might agree to the Hon. Mr. Rogers' amendments just now and consider them more fully at the third reading.

This course was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers then made a long series of amendments upon sections.

The Council agreed to them *pro tem*, and His Excellency ordered the Bill to be printed with all the amendments which had been made upon it

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following Season Reports for the fortnight ending 29th ultimo, are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotree on 25th, 7 feet 5 inches, against 7 feet last year. Locusts in Sewan Division. Rats doing damage in Shahbundar Division. Fever and cold prevalent.

Hyderabad.—Khareef dry crop harvested; quality good, area deficient. Rice crop reaping commenced. Rabee sowings general. Cotton picking progressing; quality good. Weather pleasant and unusually healthy.

Shikarpore.—Khareef reaping commenced. Jowaree and till crops very good; rice indifferent. Rabee sowing progressing. Fever moderate. Nights cool.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Khareef harvest commenced. Horses dying from sar consequent on floods; horned cattle also suffering. Fever general.

Ahmedabad.—Harvesting of khareef nearly completed. Public health improving.

Kaira.—Sowing of rubee crops commenced. Fever continues.

Surat.—Cotton and standing crops good.

Broach.—Wheat sown, crops good. Fever prevalent.

Khandeish.—Weather good. Cotton picking commenced; bajree reaped; rabee crops flourishing. Fever and cough prevalent.

Nassick.—Reaping of early crops in progress. Late crops and public health good.

Tanna.—Weather cool. Early rice crops harvested; late crops being reaped. Ague, cough, and guinea-worm in the town of Tanna, and fever in Warra and Shahpore talukas. Other talukas healthy.

Poona.—Rain 95 cents. Fall almost general. Khareef crop being reaped. Rabee sowing generally completed. Public health good.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain wanted. Rabee crops fair; khareef being harvested. Public health good.

Sholapore.—Slight rain throughout the district. Kharee and cotton crops middling. Rabee good. Cotton export 600 doorus; market closed. Public health good.

Satara.—Rain 2 inches 12 cents, fall seasonable. Sowing of rabee generally finished. Khareef crops and public health good. Ague and cattle-disease in Patun.

Belgaum.—Rain 19 cents. Crops good. Murrain and fever in Bidee taluka.

Dharwar.—Rain fair throughout the district. Early crops good in most places. Cotton plants good. Sowing of late crops commenced.

Kulludghee.—Slight rain throughout the district. Rabee sowing completed. Public health good.

Canara.—Crops fair, reaping in progress on the coast. Fever, dysentery, and cattle-disease prevail slightly.

Rajkote.—Cotton crops good. Weather hot.

Wudwan.—Cold weather commenced. Public health indifferent. Cotton crops fair.

Baroda.—Crops fair. Public health good.

Colaba.—The first transplanted crops are in good condition, and operations for cutting them and for sowing rabee crops have been commenced.

THE GREAT CLAIMANT CASE.

We (*Dacca News*) understand that the object of the visit to Dacca of the Calcutta Barrister, Mr. Sackville Davis, under the instructions of Messrs. Rogers and Remfry, Solicitors of Calcutta, is to cause enquiries to be instituted in respect of property consisting of landed estates and money left by a late deceased inhabitant, an Armenian Christian who had traded as a merchant in Dacca, Calcutta, and Bombay and died while proceeding to Bombay some fifty years ago. The name of the merchant was Kivorke (George) Skinderoghlow, who also adopted the name of Cadja (Coja) di Gregorio—he traded for some time in Turkey, where, during the persecution of the Christians which raged there, he became a Mahomedan. Subsequently, he returned to the religion of his forefathers and again became a Christian, in commemoration of which event he adopted the name of "di Lazare." The deceased merchant's estate is said to amount in the total to the fabulous sum of fifty millions of rupees, and the property in land and cash is scattered over all the Presidencies and also Constantinople and London. Large sums are said to be in the hands of the Indian Governments, and we presume that the public offices are being searched for traces of the gigantic property of this Armenian *millionaire*. A small portion only is held by the Government of Bombay—this portion was previously possessed by the Administrator-General of Bombay, who, by a local Government Act, passed the money over to the Bombay Government. Proceedings are now pending at Bombay in respect of this portion,—which were commenced by the nephew of the deceased wealthy merchant, who claims as his heir and next of kin. Ever since the death of Kivorke Skinderoghlow, there have been law proceedings instituted by persons claiming to be heirs of the deceased. It now seems pretty certain that the present claimant is the true heir and is said to possess all the legal proofs of his claim. We assume that Messrs. Rogers and Remfry will be glad of all information which will lead to the discovery and tracing out of deceased's vast property and estates.

OPENING OF THE CALCUTTA OPERA SEASON.

The Italian Opera Company, as organized by Signor Massa, gave their first performance on the night of Saturday last. The Opera selected for the occasion was *La Favorita*, and was received with all the success and enthusiasm possible. The *Englishman* says—

"The house was crammed, and the performance was honoured with the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, who remained till nearly the end. We refrain from giving our full opinion on the talents of the several artistes who performed on this occasion, as it would not be fair to suppose that singers coming for the first time before a Calcutta Opera audience, which is generally known to be very severe, were not very nervous. It was evident on Saturday night that this was the case, and the nervousness could not but have a serious effect upon the voices of the singers. However, we may go so far as to say decidedly that, as an *ensemble*, this company is better than any we have had in Calcutta before. The re-appearance of our favourite Signora Bossio as Leonora was, as was expected, an ovation; she was received with acclamations and bouquets, and looked better, if possible, than she ever did. We regret to say that she was (we suppose through very unnecessary nervousness or indisposition) not in her usual voice, and appeared to be labouring under some difficulty. The impersonation of Donnizetti's heroine is, dramatically speaking, a *chef d'œuvre*, and occasionally the prima donna's powers in singing the part were on Saturday hardly equal to the dramatic requirements; but her prepossessing appearance and her invariable earnestness and excellent acting gave a great charm to her performance.

"Our new tenor, Signor Ferrari, (Fernando) was the singer whom the audience was most impatiently anxious to hear, reports having pronounced him to be an artiste of no ordinary talent, and he fully answered the expectations formed of him; his voice is fresh, flexible, and appears to have been carefully trained; his method is good, and his upper notes are pure and full. The Grand Duo finale came 'Pietoso al par del Nume' with Signora Bossio, which was sublime, and the public was perfectly taken by storm. If Signor Ferrari sings and acts all his repertoire in this way, Calcutta may be proud of having him here. Signor Ferrari's success was complete; he had also the honour of several recalls, and may consider himself already *Enfant gate du public*.

"The Orchestra, we believe, will be good; being the first night we shall not be too severe, but the overture was anything but good, and during the performance some of the wind instruments were very much out of tune. Great allowances must, however, be made for any shortcomings on this occasion, as, owing to the sickness of one of the members of the Orchestra, several of the musicians had to take new instruments.

"Signor Massa was called twice before the curtain; he made a speech, and explained to the audience what he had done, and what he intends to do for the future. We have certainly to be very thankful to him for what he has done, and we wish him every success in his enterprise; he fully deserves to be successful. Before finishing we must not forget Herr Mack's exertions as Maestro Concertatore. He has practised the Opera with the artistes, and has fully succeeded. Signor Melchiori, also, our able orchestra leader, is to be congratulated, as the *ensemble* depends altogether on him."

THE ANTICIPATED FAMINE IN BENGAL.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Public Works Department, Simla, 28th October 1873.

The Governor-General in Council has learned with deep regret that the prospects of the crops in parts of Bengal are such that it will no doubt be necessary shortly to find work for the people as a means of relief. Where such relief becomes an urgent necessity, works must be undertaken for the purpose; if there are no well considered projects already under execution, or in such a state of preparation that they can be at once set in hand.

2. The parts of the country reported to be in the most urgent need are the Patna Division and the Rajshahye Division.

3. In the southern part of the former of these tracts the Soane Canal project is in course of execution, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is authorized to extend active operations at once to all the branches where relief works are required, working on the rough estimates where detailed estimates are not ready. But where there are detailed estimates for works sufficiently near, such works should be preferred to those for which estimates are not yet ready.

4. In order to strengthen the engineering staff of the Soane Canals, the Government of the North-Western Provinces will be requested to hold in readiness a Superintending Engineer and the establishment of the Eastern Ganges Canal Survey, to proceed to Behar on the requisition of the Government of Bengal; and the Government of the Punjab will likewise hold in readiness the Engineers of Survey Division of the Baree Doab Canal.

5. In the northern part of the Patna Division there is no large project in course of execution, and works, if required, must be selected from local projects, unless the lately deferred scheme for the revision of the Gunduck embankments (Bengal Government's letter No. 4640, dated 13th September 1873,) should be found a suitable source of employment.

6. In the Rajshahye Division the Northern Bengal Railway project has lately been completed, and was referred to the Secretary of State for sanction in the Government of India's Despatch No. 204R of the 15th instant. In anticipation of the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is now pleased to sanction the immediate commencement of work on this railway. To strengthen engineering staff, the greater part of the engineers now employed under Mr. Collet in surveying for the projected Western Rajpootana Railway will be withdrawn and attached to the Northern Bengal Railway.

7. Such funds as may be required for the Northern Bengal Railway, and for relief works, and such additional funds as may be required for the more active prosecution of work on the Soane Canals, should be applied for at once by the Government of Bengal. For the Railway and the Soane Canal Works the funds will be assigned under the extraordinary grant; for the other works not classed as loan works, the charge will fall on the provincial revenues, or, if necessary, on the Imperial revenues of the year.

8. In the spring of 1869, when great scarcity existed in Upper India, the Government of India considered it right to endeavour to equalize the supplies of food grains over a large area, by arranging with the Guaranteed Railway Companies that they should lower their rates for the carriage of such grains to ½th pie per maund-mile (which was believed to be approximately the actual cost of carriage), and charge the loss that the Railways would thus incur to the Government. It may possibly be again necessary to resort to this measure in some parts of the country, and should this be the case, the Government of India will be prepared to incur the same liability. In this view the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, should be directed to place himself forthwith in communication with the Government of Bengal, and to do everything in his power to give effect to such instructions as he may receive from the Lieutenant-Governor. The Governor-General in Council will await an expression of His Honour's opinion on this point before taking final action in the matter.

9. In making provision for this possible contingency, the Governor-General in Council relies on the hearty co-operation of the representatives of each Railway Company, and feels that the Government may rest assured that this will be given.

10. For further instructions for general guidance, the Governor-General in Council desires that the attention of officers in the Public Works Department may be drawn to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Warks Department, Nos. 248—59 I of 24th September 1868, which should be republished with the present Resolution. Chapter XIIIA of the Public Works Department Code contains a revision of the rules originally published with the Resolution of 1868.

ANTICIPATED SCARCITY IN UPPER INDIA.

Resolutions by the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(Nos. 248—259 I., dated Simla, the 24th September 1868).

Observations.—The Governor-General in Council has received with much concern the reports of the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, regarding the scanty fall of rain during the last three months. The latest accounts show that heavy rain has fallen in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the last few days, but the deficiency of rain seems to threatean a serious or even complete failure of the khureef or autumn crops in many parts of Northern India. His Excellency in Council has already intimated to the Local Governments and Administrations that he will cordially support them in carrying out all measures of relief which they may deem requisite, should the present fears for the safety of the khureef harvest unfortunately prove well founded; and His Excellency in Council has stated that a further expression of his views would be communicated to them upon the general course which it may become proper to pursue.

2. The first consideration which arises is that the Government must be prepared not only for the misfortune which now seems impending in some districts, the more or less complete loss of the khureef crop, but for the far more serious calamity of a failure of the rain in September and October, and the consequent loss of the ensuing rubbee or spring crop also. It seems probable from past experience that if the season is favourable for sowing the rubbee, and good winter rains follow, prices will not very greatly rise after the end of the year; that the distress caused by the failure of the khureef will have become severe in November or thereabouts, and that from the present time till then the pressure will gradually increase. But if there should further be a failure of the September and October rains, and the rubbee sowings be lost, preparation must be made for a great calamity, the intensity of which cannot be expected to cease till the first falls of the summer rain of the coming year towards the end of June 1869, and may even be prolonged for a further period.

3. It must be remembered that the harvests of last year are believed to have been unusually good in most districts, and that under no circumstances could the crops of the present khureef have come into the market till November, nor could the rubbee crop of next year come forward for consumption till May of next year. There is, therefore, reason to hope that the pressure from a failure of the food crops is not in any case likely to be very suddenly developed, and that time may be allowed for the supply of a supplementary stock from other parts of India if the scarcity becomes intense in the North-West. The existence of the railway, which will very shortly be opened through between Calcutta and Lahore and Mooltan, will assuredly add in a most important degree to the facilities for importing the wanting grain for Upper India, and this gives an additional ground for hoping that, should the worst happen, so far as a failure of the rain is concerned, yet the actual rigour of the resulting scarcity may not be so aggravated as on former like occasions.

Comparing the condition of affairs in 1869 with that of the present time, it is worthy of remark that in 1869 prices began to rise after June, and that in August, in the upper part of the Doab, wheat was selling for about 11 and 12 seers for the rupee, and that the price never rose so high as 8 seers per rupee. The last account show that in the upper part of the North-West Provinces, the price of wheat is still about 20 seers per rupee, which is not greatly above the average of the last eight months. This seems to prove that the stock of wheat is now far larger than it was in 1869. The rise in the price of jowar and bajra, the chief food of the agricultural population, has, however, been much greater, being in July about double what it was in January. The extension of irrigation from the canals of the Doab and the Delhi territory, which has been steadily going on for many years past, must have greatly increased the available stock of food both for men and cattle; and everything has been and will be done during the present and coming seasons, to obtain the greatest general advantage from the available supply of water. The increase of irrigation due to the Ganges Canal alone since the famine of 1860-61 is about 300,000 acres, so that the area irrigated by this canal has nearly doubled.

4. The conclusion that the Governor-General in Council draws from these reflections is, that there is still a period of about two months available for making preparations to meet what may be a very terrible calamity. That is or before November next, it will in all probability be possible to form a fair judgment from the amount of rain which may have fallen in September and October as to the prospects of the rubbee, and that then the Government will know whether the danger has passed, or whether it has to make provision for the worst. If the khureef only fails, the loss will in a great degree fall on the crops which give food for cattle, and the pressure on the people may probably be efficiently relieved by the employment which may be given them by the public works commonly in prosecution in the several districts. Great distress is not, perhaps, likely to arise, unless the rubbee sowings fail, and then not long before the end of the year; but if the rubbee fails, the scarcity will probably continue in a very severe form at least till the end of June 1869.

5. In proceeding to consider the manner in which the Government should act if severe scarcity arises, His Excellency in Council would first most earnestly impress upon all persons in authority the necessity for not permitting the smallest interference with the ordinary operations of trade during the continuance of the scarcity. On this subject the following extract from a paper drawn up in 1861 by Mr. J. Strachey, then Collector of Moradabad, may be regarded as expressing the views of the Government of India at the present time:—

There is one other point connected with this part of the question to which it is desirable to refer. The Government has already publicly expressed its disapproval of all interference by its officers with the object of reducing the price of food. I believe that orders still more strong and explicit would be useful. Unfortunately public education in these matters is at a miserably low ebb. In times of difficulty like the present, almost every Magistrate is constantly urged, both by Englishmen and by Natives, to interfere, in some way or other, for the purpose of cheapening food or of rendering it easier of access to the consumers. Reports frequently become prevalent that in some part of the country such interference has been actually practised. Whether these reports be true or false, they are extremely mischievous. The determination of Government to allow no such interference ought to be so notorious, that reports of this kind shall obtain no credence. These rumours are the more readily believed, because they fall in with the general idea of what is proper and profitable. The mere suspicion of any interference of the kind is sufficient to check the speculations of the corn merchants, and it cannot be doubted that this is a cause which often, in this country, has the effect of stopping the exportation of grain from distant markets.

It cannot be too clearly borne in mind that in time of extreme famine, when it is impossible to supply the deficiency of food by importation, the main safeguard against general starvation is the reduction of consumption, and that this can only be effectually brought about by a rise of prices. The grain-dealer, therefore, while he works for his own personal advantage by raising the price of food as it becomes scarce, is in fact providing the means for securing the community against the extremity of famine, and his action, so far from being, as it is too often ignorantly described to be, that of a public enemy, is much more that of a public benefactor.

6. Another point of great importance is that there should be no appearance or suggestion of Government interference in the introduction of grain, unless under most exceptional circumstances, which, so far as the Governor-General in Council at present sees, can hardly arise in the districts of the plains. The experience of the famine in Orissa may possibly be brought forward as an argument for direct Government interposition on the present occasion. But the analogy of that case should not be permitted to lead to any disregard of the true principles which it is important to observe. To quote again from the paper before noticed—

There is no want of private speculation engaged in bringing grain from other districts. The actual quantity of food imported, although insufficient, is still very large, and any attempt by the Government to import grain upon its own account, or any interference with the operations of private traders, could hardly fail to be mischievous. "Direct measures," says Mr. J. S. Mill, "at the cost of the State, to procure food from a distance are expedient when, from peculiar reasons, the thing is not likely to be done by private speculation. In any other case they are a great error. Private speculators will not, in such cases, venture to compete with the Government, and, though a Government can do more than any one merchant, it cannot do nearly so much as all merchants."

The true limitation of the action of Government in this respect is here given. So soon as the Government is satisfied that private trade is manifestly inadequate for the introduction of grain into the suffering districts in sufficient quantity, then the analogy to the position of Orissa will be established, but not till then. The case of severe scarcity in the hill districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, in which the means of communication are extremely bad, and where there is virtually no internal commerce except on the very smallest scale, is one in which the direct action of Government in importing grain has on former occasions been exercised, and would, under the rule above laid down, be fully justified. But judging from past experience, it may safely be assumed that the enterprise of individual will, in the open districts of the plains, no more fail on this occasion than it has failed before under similar circumstances. The probabilities are altogether in an opposite direction. The greatly increased facilities for cheap transport given by the railways now open will do much to stimulate the activity of trade, and to draw into the impoverished districts supplies from a distance in a manner not before possible.

The Governor-General in Council desires to point out, in a marked manner that during the calamity of 1860-61, Sir G. Edmonstone, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, allowed no Government interference of any description with the grain trade, and left the supply of food to the ordinary operations of the commercial community with most satisfactory results. It is apparent from the known facts that in that year, so far as the means of communication and transport available admitted, the import of food on a very large scale commenced as soon as the scarcity declared itself in a distinct form, and that the imports continued until the the pressure ceased.

While, therefore, the only safe general rule will be to exercise no direct interference with the supply of grain, it will yet be most important to watch the condition of the markets, and to ascertain as exactly as possible the amount of the importations and the quarters from which the supplies are received. If an extreme condition of want arise, it may be right to enquire whether aid could be obtained from any of the more distant markets to which the action of private trade had not reached, and in the last resort the co-opration of the Government as an importer might be desirable. But these are contingencies on which a correct judgment can only be formed as the occasion actually arises.

7. It may be useful, in illustration of the powers of traders to deal with great operations, such as the feeding of a population of millions, to observe that it is a fact beyond question that the present normal condition of England in respect to the supply of grain for the food of the people cannot be less unfavourable, if the imports from foreign countries are disregarded, than that in which a province of India is placed in a time of famine. The true difference in the two cases is, that in England a very active and enterprising commerce has been established, involving the use of a large capital, by means of which the wants of the country are most closely watched and met as they arise. The foundation of such a commerce is without doubt to be traced to the advanced intelligence of the people as much as to their greater wealth, and to the far superior means of external and internal communication. An accurate knowledge of the real stock of food in the country, and of the quantity required to meet the wants of the people, must always be of essential value in leading to the establishment of a commerce of this sort on a satisfactory footing. In India unfortunately the means of obtaining such knowledge are singularly small, and there is hardly any other test for ascertaining the stock of grain remaining than the current price in the markets.

8. The publication of the prices of grain and other articles of food at short intervals has on former occasions been suggested, and this measure will again be worthy of adoption. In attending to this, all practicable precautions should be taken to ensure that the returns represent fairly the actual market rates of the commodities named. It is known that in many cases the official price current have been very unreliable. Further, the movements of grain by the railway, or on the chief lines of road, or by water, so far as the information can be got without exciting suspicion of the motives of the Government, might also with great advantage be recorded and published at short intervals.

9. Passing next to the more detailed consideration of the system to be followed in giving relief, it may first be remarked, that so far as it is possible, a labour test should be insisted on. But it will be right to make a distinction between the able-bodied and the persons who are from any cause unfit for ordinary labour. It will by no means invariably follow that one labour test will be properly applicable to all persons alike. To require that those who cannot usefully be employed on public works should submit to such labour as a preliminary condition to receiving relief, is neither humane, nor expedient. As far as possible, those who are able to labour on public works should be separated from the remainder, and for the latter, relief might more suitably be provided in poor-houses organized on the sort of system adopted at Moradabad and other places in 1860-61. Persons relieved at poor-houses would set to do whatever work was best suited to their habits or physical powers. Only in extreme cases would relief be given without some labour. The system of aiding the poorest class of females, of such social position that they cannot be induced to resort to the poor-house, which was adopted at Moradabad, may also be made to serve a very useful purpose.

10. On these subjects the following extract from the report by Mr. J. Strachey may be usefully added:—

It is not possible to look upon human suffering from an economical point of view alone. If we can save people from present starvation, we must do so, although the measures that we adopt may add to the difficulties of the rest of the community, and may bring with them evils which cannot be avoided. But the dispensers of public and private charity ought distinctly to aknowledge those evils, and strive to reduce them to a minimum. "The problem," as Mr. J. S. Mill says regarding Poor Laws, "is how to give the greatest amount of needful help with the smallest encouragement to undue reliance on it." Whether relief be given in the shape of simple charity, or in return for labour performed upon public works for the Government, the relief must be no greater than can be helped. It must be remembered that I am now assuming the existence of absolute famine and an actual deficiency of food. These conditions being granted, it is better, although it seems hard to say so, that we should give somewhat too little than too much.

The relief must never, even in times of less extreme pressure, be so lavish that the objects of our charity are placed in a better position than that held by those who are managing to support themselves by their independent exertions. Otherwise, the honest endeavours of the poor will be checked, and they will be encouraged to place their dependence on something far less really able to help them than their own determination. As the expenditure of money and of food increases, so will the prices of food continue to rise; the circle of distress will go on constantly widening; the poor who had not desisted from their labours, and who had not been tempted by the hope of obtaining better wages on the Government works than they could obtain for themselves, will be compelled by the high price of food to abandon their own exertions for their own support. "The first and most essential of all conditions of relief," say the English Poor Law Commissioners, "is that the situation of the pauper, upon the whole, should not be made really or apparently so eligible as the situation of the independent labourer of the lowest class. As the condition of the independent class will be depressed, their industry impaired, their employment rendered unsteady, and its remuneration diminished. Such persons, therefore, are under the strongest inducements to quit the less eligible class of labourers, and enter the more eligible class of paupers."

The general principles upon which public charity ought to be afforded are equally applicable to the able-bodied and to the infirm. It is a great mistake to suppose, as people have often done during the present scarcity, that every person apparently unable to work is a fit object for charity. The evils of indiscriminate private charity are universally admitted, but indiscriminate public charity is far worse; and it is the more injurious because it is the public recognition of a false and mischievous principle.

The rule laid down by the Government that the able-bodied poor shall receive relief only in return for labour was evidently the first essential of a reasonable system. But it is often difficult in practice to draw the line between those who are and those who are not able-bodied. Public works, undertaken by the Government, cannot, whatever be the scale of operations, give relief to all who require it. This is specially the case when, as at the present time, the chief sufferers belong to the non-agricultural classes. Many are incapable of working on roads and canals, who would be able to perform a fair amount of labour if employed in the ordinary occupations to which they have been accustomed. Many are physically unfit for out-door work, who are well able to perform work of a sedentary kind. This is the case with great numbers of women, and especially with those who have young children from whom they cannot be separated. It is useless to attempt to make people perform work for which they are altogether unfit. Not only is the result failure with respect to them, but they render it difficult to obtain a fair amount of work from the others associated with them, who are really able, and who might be willing to work. If, for example, there be a hundred applicants for relief, all of whom are capable of performing some kind of work, and out of this number only fifty are really fit for employment in road-making, only those fifty should be so employed. The remaining fifty ought to be employed in some other way; even if the employment be unprofitable, the loss will usually not be so great as under the other system. In times, therefore, of great distress, it becomes necessary, in addition to undertaking public works, to establish properly organized poor-houses, which shall be at the same time strictly speaking, work-houses. Owing to the extreme cheapness and simplicity of the mechanical appliances required for carrying on the commoner Indian manufactures, this is not so difficult as it might be supposed to be.

(To be continued.)

"CHINESE GORDON."

(China Mail.)

Some remarks made by the London correspondent of the *Daily Press* respecting Colonel Gordon afford us a favourable opportunity of placing in its true light the conduct of one of the most zealous, able, and honourable officers who ever served the Chinese Government. In two respects our opportunities for comment differ from those possessed by others who have of late noticed his claims to distinction—we have not any personal acquaintance with Colonel Gordon, and we *have* had most unusual opportunities of judging both the value of his services in China, and the spirit which animated him in their performance. It would under these circumstances be more than careless to allow such a misrepresentation of Colonel Gordon's action in the celebrated "Six Wang" case, as that given by the correspondent in question, to pass unnoticed. The sentence to which we refer runs as follows:—

"It is declared, among other things, that the Chinese Government were anxious to reward Gordon for his services in the most substantial manner, and that he would have been accorded the honour of a triumphant entry into Peking, but that from feelings of modesty he declined both the money and the honour. I cannot say how true this may be, but seeing the man's undoubted talent for irregular warfare, and his invincible determination and powers of endurance, I cannot but think there must be some good reason for over-looking him. When the Mow-Wong surrendered to Gordon at Soochow, he did so on the promise that his life should be spared. The Footai Li immediately decapitated the captive, and Gordon, as a soldier should, retired in disgust. Mr Hart however turned up, met Gordon somewhere between Changsai and Soochow, and arranged matters. Now Colonel Gordon and Mr. Hart had never previously seen each other. No sooner had they parted than Gordon reassumed the command, and fought a rapid succession of really bloody battles, which snuffed out the Taiping rebellion. Do his friends mean to say that Mr. Hart's mere powers of persuasion effected this?"

The whole of this is so complete a tissue of mistakes that it scarcely contains one accurate statement. The Chinese, to begin with, never offered, or dreamed of offering, to Colonel Gordon a triumphal entry into Peking, so that he never declined so unusual an offer. The "good reason" for overlooking him is to be found in the invincible love of adherence to "red tape" so characteristic of the British Government. Colonel Gordon belongs to an arm of the service—the Engineers—but seldom employed in independent action; and, great as were the services he rendered the Chinese, it is doubtful whether those services had even been heard of outside the walls of a chief clerk's office, until the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other influential papers rescued from the oblivion of official pigeon-holes the records of what he had done. As stated, the Mow-Wong and his five companion chiefs did surrender to Gordon at Soochow on condition that his and their lives should be spared. Li, the Chinese Commander-in-Chief, however, decapitated them all, and Gordon, very rightly, sent in his resignation to take effect *from the time that a successor could be found*. As to his meeting Mr Hart, he undoubtedly did so, considering that that gentleman was then and had for some time been Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai; but the persuasion brought to bear by him on Gordon was simply that which so experienced a judge of Chinese matters was likely to exert. The true reasons which impelled Gordon to resume his duty as chief of the contingent are very different to those implied by the writer of the above quotation, and those reasons we will now give.

The news of Li's perfidious execution of the Wangs reached Peking simultaneously with a lengthy semi-official letter from Gordon to Sir Frederick Bruce, in which he described the outrageous violation of all the rules of honourable warfare in burning and indignant language. For himself, the writer added, but one course was open to him—that of instantly resigning any co-operation with a native official who could be guilty of such dastardly conduct. He had therefore informed both the Chinese and Major-General Brown, then Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in China, that he should leave directly an arrangement could be made as to the further command by some one else, or the total disbandment of the Angle-Chinese Contingent. Gordon further said that he would have resigned instanter did he not know that to leave his force without a leader would be either to throw upon the province a horde of armed banditti or to reinforce the rebel troops by foreign drilled men. Sir Frederick's answer to this letter was skilfully calculated to appeal to the feelings of a man who had proved himself superior to monetary influences, who had twice refused large sums of money proffered in acknowledgment of his services, and who without having hoarded up a dollar was willing to throw up a lucrative (if responsible) post on a question of soldierly honour. He pointed out that for Gordon to leave his then position while affairs were as they were, would be to not merely neutralize all the good already achieved, but to turn the chief force available against the rebels into their most effective allies. He almost implored him for the sake of humanity, and the great end in view of giving peace to the devastated, famine-stricken and blood-stained districts of Central China, to resume his position and bend all his energies to the suppression of a rebellion of which even the comparatively bloodless success could only mean the establishment of anarchy, the triumph of an impious parody of Christianity, and the downfall of what little good remained in the shaky edifice of Chinese polity. No doubt Mr. Hart was pressed to urge upon him similar considerations. General Brown most certainly was, and Gordon, not without many misgivings, consented to stay. But the main pressure brought to bear upon him was that by Sir Frederick Bruce, and this secured his services until the extinction of the rebellion. Not a day longer would he remain, in spite of the many offers made him to do so; and he finally resigned, leaving behind him a character for honesty of purpose inferior to that of no one foreigner or native who has ever played a part in the troublous dramas of Asiatic policy.

That Colonel Gordon is the last man who desires to have his name unduly dragged before the public, we have very good grounds for believing. He might long ago have urged his claims to something more than the tardy verbal acknowledgment accorded by H. M. Government had he chosen to do so. But he did not. He had as little ambition to appear as the central figure of a parliamentary debate, as he had to act with honour even to rebel Chinese. The terrible revelation that his name had appeared "as Chairman in a prospectus which missed fire" will not greatly affect the estimation in which those who know what he was, and what he did, hold him. If China had a few more Gordons at command, she would not be long in reaching a somewhat higher place in international consideration, than she is likely to attain for many years to come.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Honkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter,
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FAMILY REMITTANCES.

On London on Demand..... 1s. 9 1/2d. per Rupee.
Do. at 6 Months' Sight..... 1s. 10 5/16d. "

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. 4½ " "

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the High Court of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

KEROSINE OIL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

KEROSINE STREET LAMPS, &c.

THE Undersigned have always on hand VICTORIA and WASHINGTON LAMPS and their internal parts, admirably adapted for the use of the Municipalities. Also, best refined AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER, and the celebrated Dr. Townsend's COMPOUND EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA, of which latter none is genuine without a Green Ticket with the name of our Firm on the Wrapper. For Terms apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

AMERICAN

DRILLS, OIL, TOBACCO, ROSIN, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

100 Bales PEPPERELL DRILLS,
500 Cases SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
100 Cases AMERICAN TOBACCO,
500 Bbls ROSIN,
8,000 C